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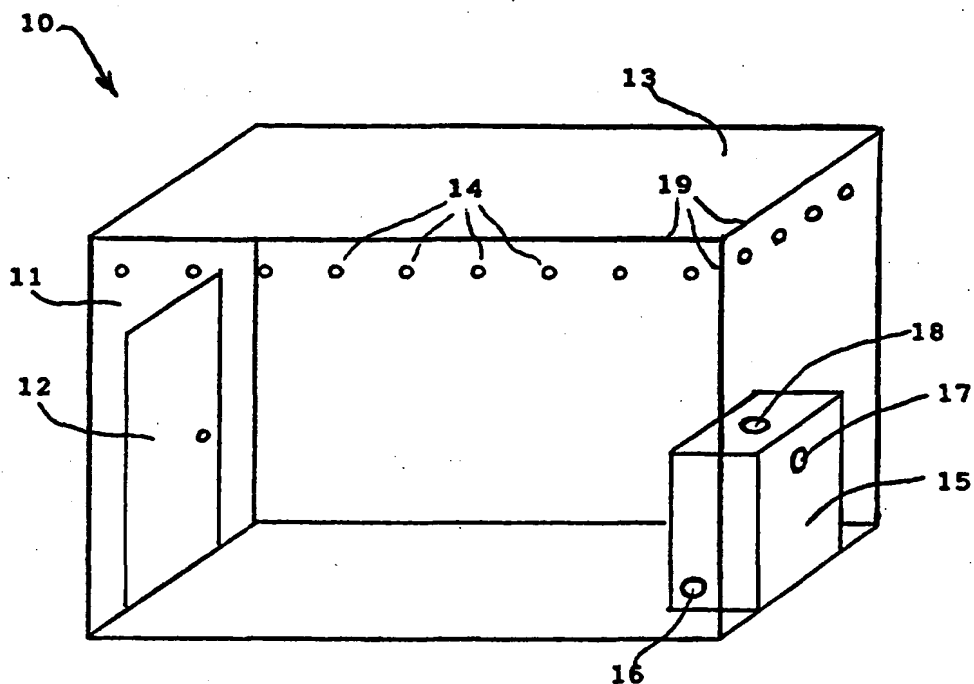
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(54) Title: HYPOXIC ROOM SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT FOR HYPOXIC TRAINING AND THERAPY

(57) Abstract

A hypoxic room system (10) for hypoxic training and therapy which simulates oxygen depleted mountain air and atmospheric pressures at different altitudes. An oxygen content reducing device (15) in the form of a gas permeable membrane air separator (Figures 5 and 6) or a molecular sieve pressure swing absorption unit (Figure 7) is used.



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HYPOXIC ROOM SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT
FOR HYPOXIC TRAINING AND THERAPY

RELATED APPLICATION

5 This application is a continuation in part of the application filed May 22, 1995 by Igor K. Kotliar entitled "Apparatus for hypoxic training and therapy" and given U.S. serial number 08/445,677.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to equipment for providing oxygen-depleted air to a user for hypoxic training or therapy whereby a low-oxygen mountain air of different altitudes is simulated, and more particularly, to such equipment which regulates oxygen content and the humidity of the oxygen-depleted air being delivered for
15 non-contact inhaling by a user.

Hypoxic training activates the immune system and protective forces of the organism, and is used for medical, health and fitness purposes. Hypoxic training is a drug-free alternative for treatment and prevention of
20 cardiopulmonary, gastrointestinal, gynecological, skin and ocular diseases, as well as various types of allergy, neurological disturbances, and other diseases. Hypoxic Training is also successfully used for increasing strength, endurance, vitality and resistance to various diseases of
25 healthy people and athletes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

European Patent EP 0472 799 AL shows one type of the apparatus for Hypoxic Training on the market. The apparatus employs a powerful compressor to force air
30 through hollow polyfiber membranes in order to provide an oxygen-depleted gas mixture to the user.

This apparatus has a number of disadvantages including

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excessive weight and noise level and higher than atmospheric pressure of the delivered gas mixture as well. But the main disadvantage of this and other currently available machines is the necessity of sterilization or disposal of the contaminated elements of the respiratory system and the possibility of contamination of the entire system.

The invention presented here is free of these disadvantages and provides for safe multiple use without the need to sterilize any part of the system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A principal object of the present invention is to provide equipment for simulating oxygen-depleted mountain air of different altitudes -- preferably from 5,000 to 20,000 ft -- which is necessary for hypoxic training or therapy.

Another object of the invention is to provide a system for hypoxic training and therapy consisting of a closed room having ventilating openings which communicates with a device which supplies oxygen-depleted air or nitrogen, establishing hypoxic and, if necessary, hypobaric or hyperbaric conditions inside this closed room.

A further object of the invention is to provide a collapsible hypoxic training room which may be installed in any facility and having sufficient ventilation openings in order to automatically maintain normal or hypobaric atmospheric pressure inside.

Yet a further object of the present invention is to provide a device for depleting the oxygen content of the air inside the hypoxic training room employing

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membrane-separation or molecular sieve-separation principles whereby an oxygen-depleted air is delivered inside a hypoxic training room for a non-contact inhalation.

5 A further object of this invention is to provide equipment for simulating oxygen-depleted mountain air inside a training or therapy room where the oxygen content, humidity, and temperature of such air can be regulated depending on a training or therapy protocol and a user's
10 condition by means of manual or computerized-logic control.

Another object of this invention is to provide equipment, its installation scheme and a method for establishing hypoxic and optional hypobaric or hyperbaric conditions inside any suitable room or structure with
15 specific ventilation conditions.

A further object of the invention is to provide a system for hypoxic training which includes exercise equipment as its integral part.

20 Yet another object of the invention is integrating of hypoxic training system inside a motor vehicle or other means of transportation in order to fight drowsiness and increase attentiveness of their operators.

The several embodiments presented here employ varying combinations of equipment for supplying an oxygen-depleted
25 gas mixture for hypoxic training or therapy which requires an air composition preferably with 7% to 15% of oxygen and 93% to 85% of nitrogen.

Each embodiment presented here may be incorporated into an air-conditioning system of any room, building or
30 structure using the systems ventilating ducts and equipment for delivery hypoxic gas mixture.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG.1 shows a simplified view of the preferred embodiment and the invention.

5 FIG.2 is schematic view of the preferred embodiment wherein an oxygen-enriched gas mixture is extracted from the system.

FIG.3 shows a schematic of an alternate embodiment of the invention with the outside installation of a hypoxicator.

10 FIG.4 shows a schematic view of another alternate embodiment of the invention.

FIG.5 shows a schematic of a membrane-type hypoxicator.

15 FIG.6 shows a schematic of a molecular sieve-type hypoxicator.

FIG.7 shows a schematic view of an alternate molecular sieve-type hypoxicator.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 The object of this invention is to provide equipment which simulates oxygen-depleted mountain air of different altitudes and delivers it to a user for a non-contact inhalation in accordance with a hypoxic training or therapy protocol.

25 The system consist of two main blocks: a hypoxicator (device for supply oxygen-depleted air or nitrogen with a

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control unit) and a hypoxic training room which communicate with each other.

Figure 1 shows a simplified design of a preferred embodiment 10, and Figure 2 shows a schematic working principle of the same embodiment. A collapsible hypoxic training room 11 having soft or hard walls made preferably from a clear glass or polymer material supported on a metal or plastic framework 19 and equipped with a door 12, a ceiling 13 and an optional floor platform. There are many types of similar rooms marketed currently as "clean room" or "inhalation room" and manufactured by Liberty Industries, Simplex Inc., Clean Room Products Inc., Clestra Cleanroom, Inc. and many other companies. Most of them are suitable for presented here invention and need just a few changes, such as getting ventilating and installation openings.

A hypoxicator 15 employs almost the same working principle as is well-known in medical field membrane-type or molecular sieve-type oxygen concentrators which separate ambient air into oxygen-rich and nitrogen-rich fractions. The main difference between our hypoxicator and an oxygen concentrator is that with an oxygen concentrator, the oxygen-rich gas mixture is used and nitrogen concentrate is released into the atmosphere, and with a hypoxicator, the nitrogen-rich gas mixture is used and the oxygen concentrate is disposed of. The hypoxicator presented in this invention is also several times more productive and does not need a number of elements necessary in oxygen concentrator devices. In this invention we use a custom-made hypoxicator with membrane or molecular-sieve air separation unit being schematically shown in figures 5 and 6 and described later in this document.

The hypoxicator 15 installed inside the hypoxic room 11 draws internal room air through a disposable dust and

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bacterial filter of intake 16 and separates it into oxygen concentrate disposed through output 17 and nitrogen concentrate being discharged inside room 11 through output 18.

5 The constant gas mixture withdrawal from room 11 through output 17 causes the same quantities of fresh air to be drawn in through the ventilating openings 14, keeping normal atmospheric pressure inside room 11. The air-flow capacity of openings 14 must be larger than the maximal
10 flow of the oxygen concentrate able to be produced by the hypoxicator 15. It will allow an even atmospheric pressure inside the hypoxic room 11.

15 The system has a significant advantage -- it allows the simulation of hypobaric conditions existing in reality on different altitudes which is important for hypoxic training and therapy. For this purpose, ventilating openings 14 may be equipped with the hypobaric valves allowing to create a necessary pressure difference inside the room 11. In this case it is advisable to reduce the
20 number of openings 14 to one or two of a larger size. These valves (or valve) should be combined with a room pressure monitor and controlled by a computerized control unit which will change the air pressure inside the room 11 in accordance to the oxygen content level allowing
25 perfectly-simulated maintain air conditions at different altitudes. Suitable low-pressure valves with an extremely sensitive room pressure monitor (model RPM-1) and other necessary accessories are available from MODUS Instruments, Inc.

30 The performance of the hypoxicator 15 must be enough to lower the oxygen content of the air inside the room 11 to desired level in a desired amount of time. Preferred are those able to produce at least 15 cubic feet (450 liters) per minute of nitrogen concentrate with minimum 90%

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5 purity which should be enough for one individual training room. For larger rooms more efficient hypoxicators should be used or a sluice chamber installed at the entrance in order to save energy by frequent door openings. There is no need to make the door, wall and ceiling joins of the hypoxic room 11 absolutely airtight and it may be used without a floor platform as well.

10 The hypoxic room should be equipped with an oxygen-content sensor and an oxygen-depletion alarm (both not shown). Suitable are those manufactured by Micro Switch(a Honeywell Div.), Sensormedics Corp., Servomex, Matheson Gas Products, Enmet Corp. and others.

15 The oxygen-content sensor constantly measures the oxygen content in the room and transmits the data to a computerized control unit (not shown) which controls the performance of the hypoxicator 15 to achieve and maintain desired air parameters in accordance to training or therapy protocol.

20 Preferred oxygen content parameters for hypoxic training or therapy lie in the range from 7% to 13% for controlled medical use and 11%-15% for public use for fitness purposes.

25 It is also necessary for medical purposes to employ a pulse oximeter which measures SaO₂ - blood saturation with oxygen, preferably finger type. Pulse oximeters manufactured by Nellcor Inc., Edentec, Ohmeda, Puritan-Bennet Corp. and Simed Corp. are suitable.

30 The oximeter mounted on a finger of a user transmits constantly the pulse rate and SaO₂ - data to the computerized control unit which chooses the hypoxic parameters most suitable for a user.

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A humidity and temperature control unit (not shown) may be installed in the system in order to control humidity and temperature inside the room 11.

5 When the room 11 is in use and the door 12 is closed, the hypoxicator 15 draws the internal room air through the intake 16 returning only the oxygen-depleted gas mixture through the output 18 and discharging the oxygen concentrate through the output 17 outside the room 11. Fresh air is drawn through the ventilating openings 14
10 equalizing atmospheric pressure inside the room 11 and being mixed with the incoming through the output 18 oxygen-depleted air. The oxygen content level of the air inside the room 11 drops to preset proportions which are maintained by the computerized control unit during the
15 session time in accordance to training or therapy protocol and users conditions.

Another big advantage of the invention presented here is a gradual lowering of the oxygen content of the air inside the hypoxic room during the session which allows a
20 better adaptation to hypoxic condition and eliminates hypoxic shock. A computerized control unit constantly informs a user about the simulated altitude he reaches during a session.

Carbon dioxide produced by a user during a training or
25 therapy session settles because of its higher density and is removed through the low-positioned intake 16 from the room 11. Because of its permeability, which is higher than oxygen and nitrogen, carbon dioxide penetrates faster the oxygen-separating membrane of the hypoxicator 15 and is
30 fully discharged into the atmosphere through the output 17. In case of a molecular sieve-type hypoxicator, carbon dioxide remains with the oxygen concentrate and is removed completely as well.

When the desired oxygen content level is established

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inside the room 11 and the computerized control unit significantly reduces performance of the hypoxicator 15 the carbon dioxide constantly produced by a user will be always removed first and completely from the room 11.

5 Excessive moisture will be also removed from the room 11 because of the faster permeability of water vapor through the oxygen separating membrane, but the humidity of the air inside room 11 will be constantly reinstated because of the existance of ventilating openings and
10 kinetic properties of water vapor.

 Figure 3 shows a schematic design of an alternate embodiment 30 which differs from the preferred embodiment only through the outside installation of the hypoxicator 35. The air inside the hypoxic training room 31 is drawn
15 through the intake 36 inside hypoxicator 35 wherein it is separated into oxygen concentrate being disposed through the output 37 and oxygen-depleted gas mixture being returned through the output 38 back into room 31, etc. All other parts and devices are the same as in the preferred
20 embodiment.

 Figure 4 shows a further alternate embodiment 40 wherein the oxygen-depleted air is pumped inside the room 41. The hypoxicator 45 installed preferably outside the room 41 draws outside air through the dust filter of the
25 intake 46 and disposes oxygen-rich gas mixture through the output 47 blowing the oxygen-depleted air into the room 41 through the output 48.

 In this embodiment ventilating openings 44 should be installed preferably in the lower portion of the room walls
30 allowing carbon dioxide to be blown out first. The air flow capacity of the ventilating openings 44 must be greater than the volume of the incoming gas mixture by maximal performance of the hypoxicator 45, because it is

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necessary to keep normal atmospheric pressure inside the hypoxic training room 41.

5 This alternate embodiment requires a humidifier in order to reinstate the humidity of the incoming dry gas mixture to desired proportions. It is necessary because water vapor is faster than other gases in penetrating an oxygen-separating membrane which makes oxygen-depleted retentate too dry for comfortable use. In case of a molecular sieve separator water vapor is removed with the
10 oxygen concentrate.

15 The preferred type of humidifier is a disc spray dispenser widely used in air conditioning systems and which can employ the power of the incoming air stream to produce micro-sized water droplets which evaporate instantly. Any other humidifiers available on the market for home or office use are suitable for the invention presented here and may be installed separately inside or outside a hypoxic room. All other parts and equipment are similar to the preferred embodiment. Hyperbaric conditions may be easily
20 established, if necessary, employing hyperbaric valves at the ventilating openings 44 controlled by a room pressure monitor and computerized control unit similar to the preferred embodiment.

25 Figure 5 shows a schematic design and a working principle of the membrane type hypoxicator 50. A compressor 51 draws an ambient air and supplies compressed air through an outlet 52 into a membrane separation unit 53 wherein it is separated into oxygen rich permeate and oxygen depleted retentate. The permeate is drawn by a vacuum pump 54 being
30 disposed through the outlet 56 and the retentate is discharged through the conduit 55 inside the hypoxic room (not shown).

The system can also work without the vacuum pump 54

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being installed here for increasing the efficiency of the separation unit 53. Otherwise, a fan or a blower may be used instead of compressor 50 in which case an efficient vacuum pump 54 is required to achieve the highest air separation grade across the membranes of the separation unit 53.

Most suitable for invention presented here are Thomas WOBL double piston compressors (series 1207 and 2807) and Thomas WOBL piston or rotary vacuum pumps (series TF16, TF25 and 2750) manufactured by Thomas Industries, Inc.

The membrane separation unit 53 is of known construction and may consist of a set of parallel connected membrane cells or a single cell which employ either flat or capillary membranes. The inlet of the separation unit 53 receives compressed air from conduit 52, and separates the air across the membrane and delivers the oxygen-depleted retentate gas through the outlet to conduit 55. The separation results from a pressure difference created by a compressor 50 and/or vacuum pump 54 expelling the oxygen-rich permeate gas mixture as a result of this compressor and vacuum pump arrangement, the retentate gas mixture is delivered further inside a hypoxic room. Similar membrane separation units, usually with hollow-fiber-polymer membranes, are used currently in the medical oxygen-enriching devices.

The best material for the membranes is selected from the group consisting of poly(dimethylsiloxane) also referred to as PDMS or its copolymer, or poly[1-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propyne] also referred to as PMSP, available from the Sanyo Chemical Co., the Matsushita Electric Company or the General Electric Co. Also suitable for use in forming the membranes of the present invention are silicon rubber, natural rubber, carbon, polybutadiene, polystyrene, ethylcellulose, butyl rubber, Teflon-FEP,

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polyvinylacetate, poly(2,6-dimethylphenylene oxide) or poly(methylpentene-1). Suitable for use in forming the membranes are porous polyethylene or polypropylene available from Terumo, Bentley, Johnson & Johnson, Bard, Baxter Travenol, 3M, Shiley or Cope. Other possible materials will be apparent to those skilled in the art, who will be able to substitute equivalent materials for those enunciated here without departing from the invention.

In the preferred embodiment, membrane cells are made with a porous, tubular-shaped support structure having a permeable flat sheet membrane layer on the retentate side of the support structure, the membrane layer being preferably from highly permeable organic, synthetic, ceramic, glass, metal, composite, mineral or biologic material, or combinations thereof in symmetric, asymmetric or composite shape, porous or nonporous. Capillary or hollow-fiber membranes may also be used effectively instead of flat membranes.

Due to their kinetic properties, water vapor, carbon dioxide and oxygen penetrate faster through any kind of membranes than nitrogen, which permits a choice of the most permeable membrane under the lowest possible air pressure in order to increase an efficiency of the membrane separation unit 53.

A humidifier may be connected to hypoxicator 50, if necessary, or installed separately in hypoxic room.

Figure 6 shows a schematic design and a working principle of the molecular-sieve type hypoxicator 60 which are almost similar to medical oxygen concentrators being commercialized since mid-1970s and operating on the original Skarstrom cycle.

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A compressor 61 draws an ambient air and pressurizes it preferably up to 3 to 10 bar pressure. Compressed air is delivered through the outlet 62, switching valves block 63 and connectors 64 to adsorber bed 65 or adsorber bed 66 alternately. The molecular sieve material adsorbes nitrogen from the compressed air, allowing oxygen and other gases to pass through to disposal outlets 67 and 68.

The two sieve beds 65 and 66 are pressurized alternately in a cyclic manner whereby air flow paths 64 are switched by solenoid switching valves 63. The sieve beds are made preferably from steel used for high-pressure gas containers. As soon as sieve material in adsorber bed 65 becomes saturated with nitrogen a pressurizing valve 69 opens depressurizing bed 65, allowing nitrogen to flow through connector 71 to mixing outlet 73 connected to hypoxic room (not shown here). Some of the oxygen produced at this time by bed 66 is used to purge bed 65 (connections from outlet 68 to bed 65 and from 67 to 66 are not shown here in order to simplify the scheme). At that time sieve bed 66 becomes saturated with the nitrogen and a pressurizing valve 70 opens, allowing depressurization of the bed 66 and the nitrogen being flown through a tube 72 to the mixing outlet 73. The complete cycle is then repeated.

Oxygen disposal outlets 67 and 68 having pressure regulator valves 74 and 75 may join each other, allowing single-tube oxygen transmission to a wasting point.

The performance of compressor 60 is controlled by a manual or computerized control unit constantly receiving data from an oxygen content sensor, oximeter and other electronic sensors inside a hypoxic room.

The particular preferred materials for adsorbing nitrogen are molecular-sieve zeolites or crystalline aluminosilicates of alkali earth elements, both synthetic

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and natural, and Molecular-Sieve Carbon, type CMSO2, available from Calgon Corp., Bergbau-Forschung GmbH in Germany and Takeda Chemical Company in Japan. Organic zeolites, pillared interlayer clays (PILCS) and other suitable molecular sieve materials may also be used.

The productivity of the hypoxicator in this embodiment should preferably be in a range from 30 to 50 liters per minute of oxygen with 80% to 90% purity which will allow establishing of 12%O2 hypoxic conditions in a 5 cubic meters (185 cubic feet) training room in approximately 10 to 20 minutes.

The most suitable compressor for this embodiment is the Thomas WOBL piston compressor. A humidifier may be connected to hypoxicator 60, if necessary, or installed separately in hypoxic room.

Figure 7 shows a scheme of a most efficient embodiment of hypoxicator 80 employing preferably Molecular Sieve Carbon type CMSN2 in a pressure-swing adsorption system which allows to produce nitrogen with up to 99.9% purity and absolutely free from carbon dioxide.

Compressor 81 supplies air pressurized preferably up to 3 to 10 bar through the outlet 82, switching valves block 83 and connectors 84 to molecular sieve beds 85 and 86. Each sieve bed is alternately pressurized in a cyclic manner and supplies nitrogen until it becomes saturated with oxygen. Bed 85 is pressurized by closing a pressurizing valve 89 and adsorption process begins. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are adsorbed by the adsorbent and nitrogen flows through the pressure regulator valve 94 and conduit 87 to mixing outlet 93 connected to hypoxic room (not shown). When adsorbent in the bed 85 becomes saturated with oxygen a solenoid valve 83 switches the flow path of the compressed air to bed 86 which is pressurized

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by closing pressurizing valve 90.

At the same time, the bed 85 is depressurized by opening valve 85, allowing oxygen to escape from the adsorbent and to be disposed through the conduit 91 and outlet 96. At that time, the adsorbent in the sieve bed 86 becomes saturated with oxygen and valve 83 switches air flow path to bed 85 which is pressurized by closing valve 89. The complete cycle is then repeated.

One, three or four-bed adsorbing units may be made using the same principle, if necessary. CMSN2 is also available from Bergbau-Forschung GmbH and Takeda Chemical Company. Zeolites made of organic materials are also suitable. Under normal operating conditions, the molecular sieve is completely regenerative and will last indefinitely.

The Thomas piston compressors are most suitable for this embodiment. A humidifier may be connected to hypoxicator 80 or installed separately in hypoxic room. All necessary switches, valves, pressure regulators, manometers, pressure display-controllers and transmitters, filters, fittings and tubing are available from Modus Instruments, Inc., Victor Equipment Company and AirSep Corporation.

The invented system could be applied to any closed room or structure, such as a patient room in a hospital, residential rooms, fitness club rooms, office and conference rooms, schools and child care facilities, theatres, cinemas, restaurants and even a room inside a motor vehicle or other means of transportation. Two basic conditions must be met to build a system are sufficient ventilation of the room allowing instant reinstating of the atmospheric pressure inside the room and a safe disposal of oxygen. For instance, a hypoxicator may be installed as

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shown in figures 1-4 inside or outside a fitness room having a sufficient ventilation through the door or window.

5 The hypoxic room system may be easily integrated into any air conditioning system of any building or structure using existing ventilation ducts and equipment for delivery hypoxic gas mixture to any floor or room in the building. This will improve peoples state of health, increase their productivity and lower medical expenses. A hypoxicator may be incorporated into any separate room air conditioner.

10 The shown on Fig. 4 installation scheme of hypoxicator makes the system most suitable and safe for use in a passenger car or other motor vehicles with a closed passenger space. Since most of Americans waste hours of their active life every week inside a car some of this time
15 could be used to their advantage -- for hypoxic training.

A small, preferably 12V/DC - powered hypoxicator with membrane or molecular sieve type separation principles described earlier may be installed inside a car interior or behind a dashboard. There is also enough space inside or
20 under passenger seats. A hypoxicators delivery system may be also integrated in a ventilating system. Two conditions must be met in this embodiment in order to create an invented hypoxic room system: an outside air must be drawn for separation and an oxygen concentrate must be discharged
25 outside a car. There are many openings in a car body sufficient to play a role of ventilating openings 44 and constantly equalizing air pressure in a car interior with the outside atmospheric pressure and, if necessary more openings could be made, preferably at doorjams.

30 The lowest oxygen content of the supplied gas mixture should be preferably 13% - 15% by maximal hypoxicators performance which is absolutely safe and unnoticeable by a user and even may be used for fighting sleepiness and

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increasing attentiveness and vitality. In case of a membrane-type hypoxicator it is simple to preset the performance of the separation unit for a steady supply of the air with 13-15% of oxygen.

5 In case of a molecular sieve adsorption separator, the produced nitrogen should be mixed with the fresh air in proportion 1 : 2.5 which makes the air with exactly 15% of oxygen. The mixing must be safe and automatically which may be achieved by transmitting nitrogen through "Y"-shaped
10 mixing adapter with a larger fresh air intake opening, allowing 2.5 times more ambient air than nitrogen to be automatically sucked into the system for mixing. This and a computerized control unit with the oxygen-depletion alarm will insure the safety of the system for hypoxic training
15 inside a car.

The installation scheme shown on Fig. 2 is also suitable for closed-type motor vehicles. In this case, car ventilation ducts and other car body openings play the role of ventilation openings 14. An oxygen concentrate may be
20 discharged to outside through any specially made opening for outlet 17. The best place for incorporating outlet 17 is an outside mirror supporting structure because it communicates with the a car interior through the mirror adjustment mechanism wherein a connection tubing should be
25 installed inside the mirror supporting structure ending with a specially made opening outside and with the connector at inner panel of the door for hypoxicators outlet 17.

30 An inhalation mask with hypoxic air supply tubing retractable from a dashboard or other interior part may be also installed for individual hypoxic training inside a motor vehicle . In this case a mask should be preferably handheld, without any straps, which is safer. This application is most beneficially for a long-distance truck

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drivers or train operators. A motorist, feeling drowsy, could take a 3-5 minute session of hypoxic inhalation which will significantly increase his cardiopulmonary activity, attention and vitality.

5 Car manufacturers could easily integrate this invention in a ventilating system of a vehicle as an additional luxury feature. The presented here invention may be marketed as an anti-sleep mode device for operators of any means of transportation. The system can switch on
10 automatically if a user wears on a finger or another body part a pulse oximeter connected to a computerized or fuzzy logic control unit. When a pulse rate of a user drops to the lowest for this individual level a system will be switched on automatically and hypoxic conditions will be
15 established for a time, necessary to increase user activity to desired level. A blood saturation with oxygen is also under constant control.

A big advantage of the invented system for this application is that it does not disturb a user and does not
20 cause a "panic effect" which is genetically preset in humans if a part of the oxygen in the air is replaced by carbon dioxide. The system may be successfully used for hypoxic training of mammals as well.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for providing a reduced-oxygen atmosphere to a user; said system comprising:

an oxygen-extraction device having an inlet intaking an intake gas mixture and first and second outlets, said first outlet transmitting a first gas mixture having a higher oxygen content than the intake gas mixture and said second outlet transmitting a second gas mixture having lower oxygen content than the intake gas mixture;

a breathing chamber having an internal space therein containing air, and an entry communicating with said internal space and through which the user can enter said internal space;

said second outlet communicating with said internal space and transmitting said second mixture to said internal space so that said second mixture mixes with the air in the internal space and

said first outlet transmitting said first mixture to a location wherein it does not mix with the air in the internal space.

2. The invention according to claim 1 and said inlet of said oxygen-extraction device communicating with said internal space and taking the intake gas mixture from the air in said space.

3. The invention according to claim 1 and said inlet of said oxygen-extraction device not communicating with said internal space and taking the intake gas mixture from the air outside said space.

4. The invention according to claim 1 and said internal space communicating with the atmosphere outside said breathing chamber through vents in said chambers structure.

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5. The invention according to claim 4 and said vents having valves for creating pressure difference between the air inside said internal space and atmosphere outside said internal space.

6. A system for providing a low-oxygen environment for a user comprising:

a chamber comprising a door and wall structure defining a closed space into which the user can enter through the door, said door being selectively closable so that when closed, the chamber is substantially isolated from the outside environment;

a gas processing device having an intake and first and second outlets, said device intaking a gas mixture through said intake and emitting a reduced oxygen gas mixture having a lower concentration of oxygen than said gas mixture through said first outlet and enriched-oxygen gas mixture having a greater concentration of oxygen than said gas mixture through said second outlet;

said first outlet being connected with said chamber so that the reduced-oxygen gas mixture is emitted into said closed space inside the chamber;

said chamber having apertures in the wall structure thereof allowing communication therethrough of air in the outside environment with air in the chamber, said apertures being substantially the sole communication between the closed space and the outside environment when the door is closed;

said gas processing device comprising a pump receiving the gas mixture from the inlet and a separation unit with a reduced oxygen mixture conduit and an enriched oxygen mixture conduit, said first outlet being operatively associated with said reduced oxygen mixture conduit and receiving said reduced oxygen gas mixture therefrom, said second outlet being operatively associated with said enriched oxygen mixture conduit and receiving said enriched

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oxygen gas mixture therefrom and releasing said mixture to a location removed from said chamber and said apertures.

7. The invention according to claim 6 and said separation unit comprising housing defining a space therein and having a separating membrane block supported in said housing and dividing the space into a retentate space and a permeate space, said pump pumping said gas mixture across said membrane block and separating it into oxygen enriched permeate being disposed outside said chamber and oxygen depleted retentate being released inside said chamber.

8. The invention according to claim 6 and said separation unit comprising a pressure swing adsorption device employing molecular sieve material which adsorbs nitrogen from the intaking gas mixture being compressed by said pump whereby the remaining oxygen concentrate is discharged outside said chamber and the nitrogen concentrate being recovered through the depressurization of the nitrogen-saturated molecular sieve material and is released into said chamber.

9. The invention according to claim 6 and said separation unit comprising a pressure swing adsorption device employing molecular sieve material which adsorbs oxygen from the intaking gas mixture being compressed by said pump whereby the remaining nitrogen concentrate is released into said chamber and the oxygen concentrate being recovered through the depressurization of the oxygen-saturated molecular sieve material and is disposed outside the system.

10. The invention according to claim 6 and said intake being connected with said closed space inside the chamber so that the gas mixture is drawn from the air in the chamber.

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11. The invention according to claim 6 and said intake not communicating with said chamber so that the gas mixture outside the chamber is drawn for separation.

12. The invention according to claim 6 and said apertures providing openings of at least 2 square centimeters in said wall structure.

13. The invention according to claim 10 and said apertures providing openings for reinstating atmospheric pressure inside said chamber being located in upper portion of the chamber.

14. The invention according to claim 11 and said apertures providing openings for equalizing atmospheric pressure inside said chamber being located in lower portion of the chamber.

15. The invention according to claim 6 and said chamber is a structure inside means of transportation selected from the group consisting of: motor vehicles, airplanes and helicopters, space ships, ships and submarines;

said system used for hypoxic training, fighting sleepiness and drowsiness and increasing attentiveness of operators of said means of transportation.

16. The invention according to claim 6 and said chamber is a structure selected from the group consisting of commercial, medical, physical training, recreational, residential, educational and entertainment rooms and structures;

said system used for hypoxic training and therapy.

17. A system for hypoxic training and therapy simulating an oxygen-depleted mountain air of different altitudes, said system comprising:

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a closed space inside a structure having a door and ventilating openings;

an oxygen content-reducing device separating ambient air into an oxygen concentrate and a nitrogen concentrate;

said oxygen content-reducing device having a nitrogen concentrate outlet communicating with said closed space and supplying air reduced in oxygen content, a gas inlet receiving air for separation, and an oxygen concentrate outlet not communicating with said closed space;

a control unit to control and regulate the performance of said oxygen content-reducing device;

an oxygen content sensor with oxygen depletion alarm for monitoring oxygen content level inside said closed space communicating with said control unit;

18. The invention according to claim 17 and said system having humidity and temperature control unit for regulating humidity and temperature of the air inside said closed space.

19. The invention according to claim 17 and said system having a pulse oximeter for monitoring users pulse rate and blood saturation with oxygen, said oximeter transmitting data to said control unit for computerized processing and regulating oxygen content level inside said closed space in accordance to users condition.

20. The invention according to claim 17 and said system having physical exercise equipment inside said closed space, said system used for hypoxic training of humans and mammals in order to increase their strength, vitality and resistance to various diseases.

21. The invention according to claim 17 and said system being equipment for hypoxic therapy and used for preventive therapy and treatment of cardiopulmonary,

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gastrointestinal, gynecological, allergy, neurological, skin and ocular diseases and illnesses treatable through activating of immune system of organism.

22. The invention according to claim 17 and said closed space is a space inside an entire building or structure, and said oxygen content-reducing device is incorporated into air-conditioning system of said building or structure using the systems ventilation ducts and equipment for delivery hypoxic gas mixture.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 12 December 1996 (12.12.96);
original claims 1-22 replaced by amended claims 1-24 (7 pages)]

1. A system for providing a reduced-oxygen atmosphere to a user within an external atmospheric environment of air at an external ambient air pressure, said system comprising:

5 a gas-separation device having an inlet intaking an intake gas mixture and first and second outlets, said first outlet transmitting a first gas mixture derived from said intake gas mixture and having a higher oxygen content than the intake gas mixture and said second
10 outlet transmitting a second gas mixture derived from said intake gas mixture and having lower oxygen content than the intake gas mixture;

a breathing chamber having an internal space therein containing air, and including an entry communicating with
15 said internal space and through which the user can enter said internal space;

said second outlet communicating with said internal space and transmitting said second mixture to said
20 internal space so that said second mixture mixes with the air in the internal space and

said first outlet transmitting said first mixture to said external atmospheric environment;

said breathing chamber permitting the communication
25 of air in at least one direction between the external atmospheric environment and the internal space and maintaining the air in the internal space at a pressure generally equalized with the ambient air pressure of the external atmospheric environment.

30 2. The invention according to claim 1 and said inlet of said oxygen-extraction device communicating with said internal space and intaking the intake gas mixture from the air in said internal space.

35 3. The invention according to claim 1 and said inlet of said oxygen-extraction device intaking the intake gas mixture from the air of said external

atmospheric environment.

4. The invention according to claim 1 and
said breathing chamber having vents therein, said
5 vents providing for flow of air between said external
atmospheric environment and said internal space.

5. The invention according to claim 4 and
said vents having apertures therein through which
10 air can flow in either direction between said internal
space and said external atmospheric environment.

6. The invention according to claim 1 and
the air in the internal space having an oxygen
15 concentration of about 7 to 11%.

7. The invention according to claim 1 and
exercise equipment for training of said user in said
internal space of said breathing chamber.
20

8. The invention according to claim 7 and
the air in the internal space having an oxygen
concentration of about 11 to 15%.

9. A system for providing an enclosed low-oxygen
25 environment for a user
within an outside environment of air at an external
ambient pressure, said system comprising:

a chamber comprising a door and wall structure
30 defining a closed space into which the user can enter
through the door;

a gas processing device having an intake and first
and second outlets, said device intaking an intake gas
mixture through said intake and emitting a reduced-oxygen
35 gas mixture derived from said intake gas mixture and
having a lower concentration of oxygen than said intake
gas mixture through said first outlet, and said gas

processing device emitting an enriched-oxygen gas mixture having a greater concentration of oxygen than said intake gas mixture through said second outlet;

5 said first outlet being connected with said chamber so that the reduced-oxygen gas mixture is emitted into said closed space inside the chamber and mixes with the air therein causing the air in the closed space to have a lower oxygen concentration than the air outside the chamber;

10 said chamber having apertures therein allowing communication therethrough of air in the outside environment with air in the closed space so that the air in the closed space remains at a pressure substantially equal to the ambient external pressure of the outside
15 environment;

20 said gas processing device comprising a separation unit to which the intake gas mixture from the inlet is transmitted, said separation unit separating the intake gas mixture into a reduced oxygen gas mixture with an oxygen concentration lower than said intake mixture and an enhanced oxygen gas mixture with an oxygen
25 concentration higher than said intake mixture, said separation unit having a reduced oxygen mixture conduit through which the reduced oxygen gas mixture is transmitted and an enriched oxygen mixture conduit through which the enriched oxygen gas mixture is transmitted;

30 said first outlet being operatively associated with said reduced oxygen mixture conduit and receiving said reduced oxygen gas mixture therefrom, said second outlet being operatively associated with said enriched oxygen mixture conduit and receiving said enriched oxygen gas mixture therefrom and releasing said enriched oxygen mixture to said outside environment.

35 10. The invention according to claim 9 and said separation unit comprising a housing defining a

space therein, said housing having a separating membrane supported therein and dividing the space to define a retentate space and a permeate space, said separation unit further comprising a pump pumping said gas mixture across said membrane and causing said gas mixture to be separated thereby into oxygen enriched permeate in said permeate space which is transmitted to said second outlet and oxygen depleted retentate in said retentate space which is transmitted to said first outlet and released inside said chamber.

11. The invention according to claim 9 and said separation unit comprising a pump applying said intake gas mixture to a pressure swing adsorption device having molecular sieve material which adsorbs nitrogen from the intake gas mixture being compressed by said pump, leaving unadsorbed the enriched oxygen mixture which is transmitted to the enriched oxygen conduit and discharged to the outside environment, said adsorption device on depressurization releasing a nitrogen concentrate gas which is transmitted as said reduced oxygen mixture to said reduced oxygen conduit and released into said chamber.

12. The invention according to claim 9 and said separation unit comprising a pump applying said intake gas mixture to a pressure swing adsorption device having molecular sieve material which adsorbs oxygen from the intake gas mixture being compressed by said pump, leaving unadsorbed the reduced oxygen mixture which is transmitted to said reduced oxygen conduit and released into said chamber, said adsorption device on depressurization releasing an oxygen concentrated gas which is transmitted as said enriched oxygen mixture to the enriched oxygen conduit and discharged to the outside environment.

13. The invention according to claim 9 and said intake being connected with said closed space inside the chamber so that the intake gas mixture is drawn from the air in the chamber.

14. The invention according to claim 9 and said intake intaking the intake gas mixture from the outside environment.

15. The invention according to claim 9 and said apertures providing openings in said wall structure.

16. The invention according to claim 13 and said apertures in said chamber being located in an upper portion of the chamber.

17. The invention according to claim 14 and said apertures in said chamber being located in a lower portion of the chamber.

18. The invention according to claim 9 and said chamber being a part of a vehicle and said user being an operator of said vehicle, said system selectively supplying said low-oxygen environment so as to maintain the alertness of said operator.

19. A system for hypoxic training or therapy simulating an oxygen-depleted mountain air of a higher altitude, said system comprising:

a structure defining a closed space therein, said structure having a door and ventilating openings through which air can pass so air inside said closed space and air outside said structure remain at substantially equal pressures;

an oxygen content-reducing device separating an intake air mixture drawn from said air outside said

structure into an oxygen concentrate and a nitrogen concentrate;

5 said oxygen content-reducing device transmitting said nitrogen concentrate through an outlet communicating with said closed space and causing the air in said closed space to be reduced in oxygen content relative to said air outside said chamber, said device transmitting said oxygen concentrate through a second outlet to a location outside said structure;

10 a control unit controlling the operation of said oxygen content-reducing device;

15 an oxygen content sensor monitoring the oxygen content of said air inside said closed space communicating with said control unit to maintain the oxygen content of the air in the closed space at a desired level.

20 20. The invention according to claim 19 and said system having a humidity and temperature control unit regulating humidity and temperature of the air inside said closed space.

25 21. The invention according to claim 19 and said system further comprising a pulse oximeter monitoring the user's pulse rate and blood saturation with oxygen, said oximeter transmitting data to said control unit, and said control unit regulating the oxygen content of the air inside said closed space responsive to said oximeter data.

30 22. The invention according to claim 19 and said system further comprising physical exercise equipment inside said closed space, for hypoxic training of humans or other mammals.

35 23. The invention according to claim 19 and said system being used for preventive therapy or

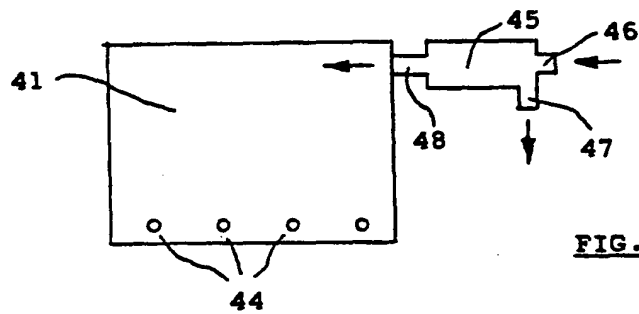
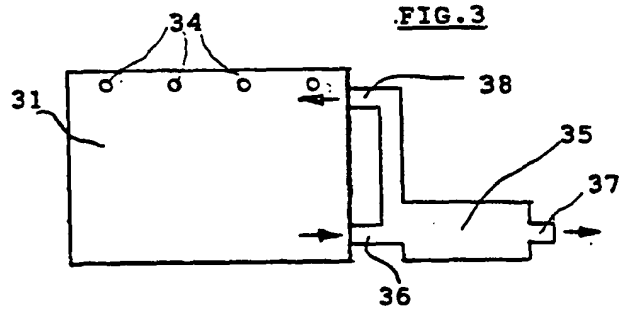
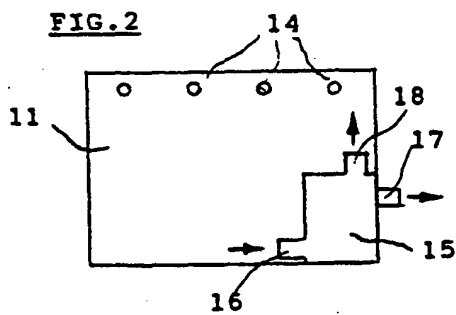
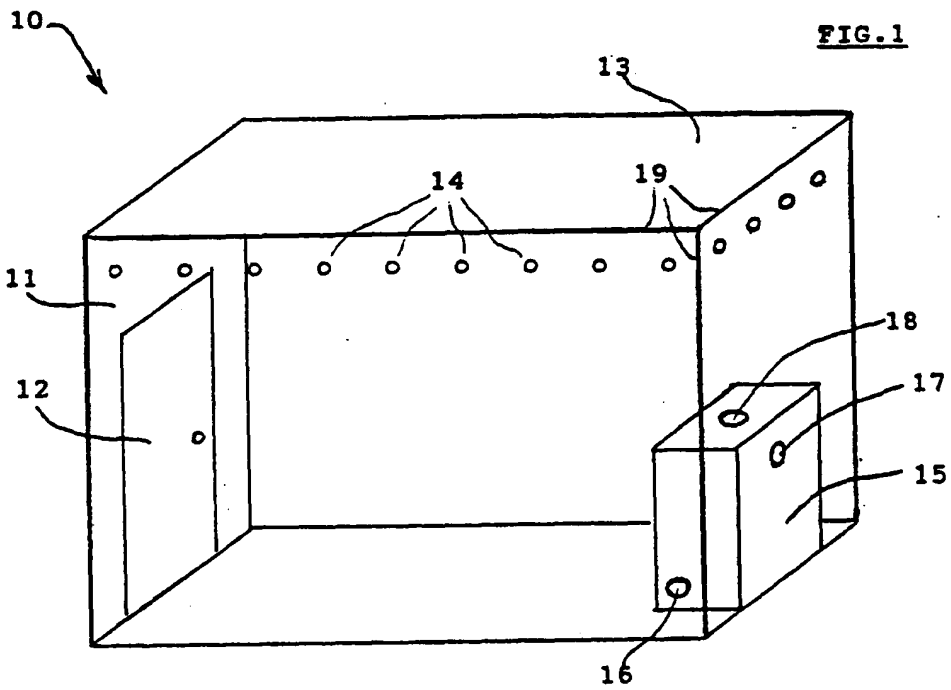
treatment of cardiopulmonary, gastrointestinal, gynecological, allergy, neurological, skin diseases, ocular diseases, or illnesses treatable through activating the immune system of an organism.

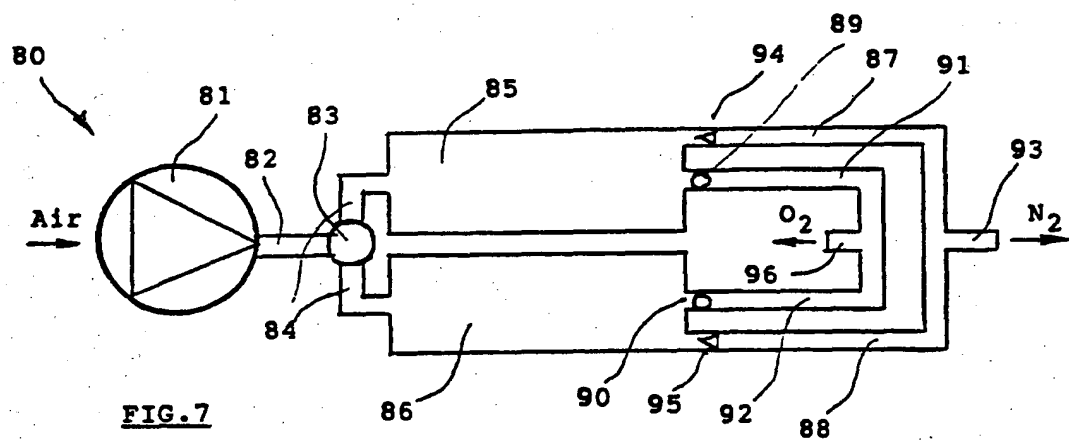
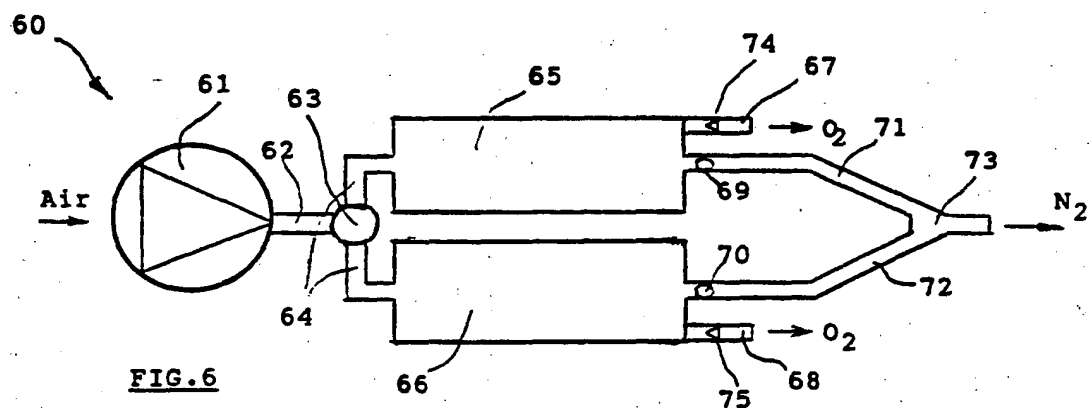
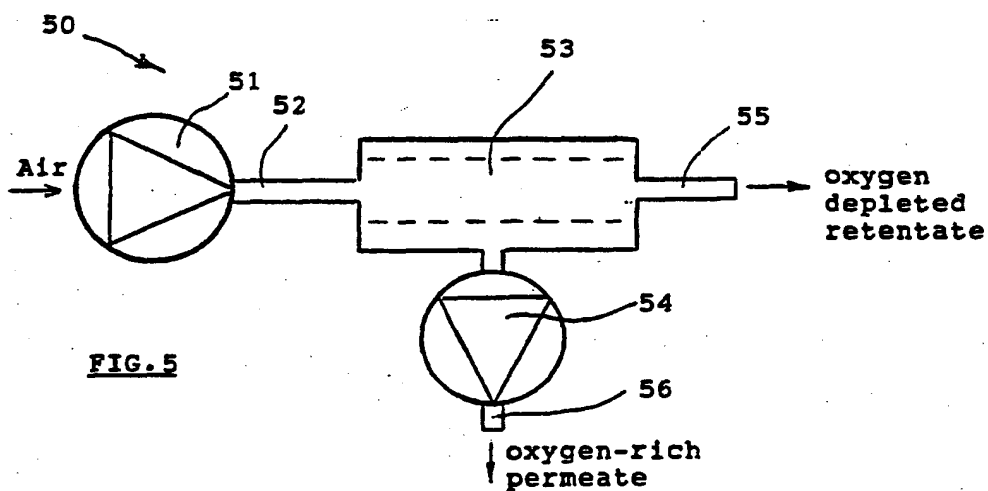
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24. The invention according to claim 19 and said structure defining said closed space being part of a building, and

10

said oxygen content-reducing device being incorporated into an air-conditioning system of said building and using ventilation ducts of the building for delivery of reduced oxygen air to said closed space.





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/11792

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER														
IPC(6) :A61G 10/00; A62B 7/00, 9/00, 18/00, 31/00; A61M 15/00, 16/00 US CL :128/200.24, 202.12, 205.26 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC														
B. FIELDS SEARCHED														
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 128/200.24, 202.12, 202.13, 205.11, 205.12, 205.26														
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched														
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)														
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT														
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.												
X --- Y	US, A, 5,101,819 (LANE) 07 April 1992, see entire document.	1, 2, 4-7, 10, 13, 16 ----- 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15												
Y	US, A, 4,991,616 (FABREGAT) 12 February 1991, see entire document.	8, 9, 15												
Y	US, A, 4,826,510 (McCOMBS) 02 May 1989, see entire document.	8, 9, 15												
Y	US, A, 1,224,180 (S. LAKE) 01 May 1917, see entire document.	3, 11												
Y	US, A, 9,041,72 (F. BATTER) 17 November 1908, see entire document.	3, 11												
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.														
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>* Special categories of cited documents:</td> <td>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</td> <td>*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date</td> <td>*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</td> <td>*Δ* document member of the same patent family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Δ* document member of the same patent family	*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention													
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone													
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art													
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Δ* document member of the same patent family													
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means														
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed														
Date of the actual completion of the international search 09 OCTOBER 1996		Date of mailing of the international search report 28 OCT 1996												
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3590		Authorized officer <i>Kimberly L. Asher</i> FEB KIMBERLY L. ASHER Telephone No. (703) 308-0332												

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/11792

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 17-22
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

The scope of these claims was indeterminable because the independent claim of this group, claim 17, was incomplete.
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

52098



The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.



No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

DOCKET NO: WSO-41956

SERIAL NO: _____

APPLICANT: Lothar Gludner

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